

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1806.

[No. 1539.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue-Store,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.  
[which will be exposed in the  
hills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-  
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

February 12.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels  
burthen, for CORK and a MARK-  
ET; to which immediate dispatch  
will be given—the cargo being all  
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,  
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,  
New-York prime Beef and Pork.  
Also, southern Pork, of good quality—with a  
few pieces of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

## RECEIVED,

Per schooner FAIRFAX from BOSTON,  
And for Sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 boxes Mould Candles, of a su-  
perior quality

do. do. Chocolate,

IN STORE,

Imperial  
Young Hyson  
Hyson Skin  
Ruffles and heavy Raven's Duck  
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks, Vidonia  
Wine—entitled to drawback

A few hogheads retailing Molasses  
Hogheads and barrels New England Rum  
Casks and boxes fresh Raisins  
Mould and Dift Candles.

Chocolate

Liverpool coarse Salt  
40 barrels Turpentine  
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead  
Men's coarse and fine Shoes  
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.

February 28.

## Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants  
to hire—one a very good cook, washer and ironer,  
she also understands every kind of house work.  
The other two are good spinners, and one of them  
washes and irons well and understands house  
work of every kind. They are hired for no  
fault. For further particulars apply to the print-  
er.

February 18.

## O H O G S,

I have been informed that one  
of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by A.  
Scholfield and Thomas Cook, under a deed of  
trust from John Withers, to secure John and M.  
Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my  
possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from  
Robert Allison, duly recorded in the coun-  
cils of Fairfax. If so, all persons are cautioned  
against purchasing so much of the same as is  
included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17.

## CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,  
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

## HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig. Equator, Moore, from  
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if imme-  
diately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

## FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.  
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Feb. 12.

Wm. Hodgson.

Just Received,  
From Newbury port, and for Sale,  
First quality Sweet Cider, by the  
barrel,  
Spiced Salmon, in kegs,  
Raisins, in boxes,  
Corn'd Cod. Fish, first quality,  
Flax,  
Sweet Oranges,  
Apples,  
Fresh Shalbuck,  
English Walnuts,  
First quality table Cod Fish;

## TOGETHER

With a general assortment of Groc-  
ries as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly expects from Baltimore, a quan-  
tity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold  
low by the box.

February 27.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made  
by Joseph Hale to the subscriber, for the pur-  
pose of securing the payment of a sum of money  
therein named, to Peter Sheron I will expose to  
sale (for cash) at the C. & C. H. ofce, in the town  
of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 18th day of March  
next, at one o'clock.

An Acre of Ground.

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and  
bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes,  
in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 24.

## Plaster of Paris.

A few Tons now landing, and for  
Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 26.

We are well equippt for Plough-  
ing, Seeding and Harrowing. Ap-  
ply to

Edward H. Jacobs, or  
Cuthbert Harris.

February 26.

## TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-  
ated on St. Asaph street, between King  
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's  
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.  
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—  
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

## CORPORATION PROPERTY

### TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke  
street, will be leased for twenty one years.

Any person desirous of renting this property,  
will please send in their proposals, previous to  
the first day of April next: to

John Janney Committee  
Mordecai Miller of  
Thomas Preston, Council.

February 22.

## TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-  
sortment of

## GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths  
and Cashmires,  
Bennett's patent Cords,  
do. Waistcoatings,  
Silk, Molekins, Flo-  
rentines, chodded and  
white Marseilles,  
Tolinets, Swandons,  
Flannels, robe Blankets,  
Coatings, Plains,  
Kerseys, Halticks,  
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,  
Cotton and Silk Ho-  
ttery,  
Irish & Flanders Sheet-  
ing,  
4 4 6 Irish Linens,  
Shirting Cotton,  
Long Lawns,  
Linen Cambricks,  
Dimities, Cambrick do.

He daily expects an additional  
assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

## dit

Cash, and the highest price given  
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by  
the Printer of this paper.

22,000 lbs. first quality Cariacas  
COCOA,

3,200 lbs. do. Island do.

8 tons Nicaragua Wood,

15 do. Logwood,

1,800 feet large Mahogany,

For sale by

R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,

A few pipes choice MADEIRA

WINE.

February 24. d12t

Just Received, and for Sale,

1,300 SPANISH HIDES,

20 tons of Logwood, and

A few bags of Green C.ffer.

The above articles are of the best quality, and  
will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,

30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19.

## FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. Muscovado SUGARS,

2000 lbs. prime English Butter.

10 casks Chewng Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12.

## LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any  
person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

## Just Landed,

From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, and for sale by

WASHINGTON PEIRCE, on liberal terms;

21 hogheads retailing Molasses,

A few boxes Mould Candles,

Hogheads Liverpool Salt,

5 barrels Cherry Bounce,

25 quintals Cod-Fish.

February 17.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under  
the name of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,  
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-  
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that  
have claims on the same, are requested to come forward  
and settle, as it is desirable to close the  
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-  
counts are of long standing are particularly re-  
quested to attend to this notice, and make  
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Or Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

## FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax  
street, and daily expects an additional supply in  
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage  
in business for the ensuing season, will do any  
Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet  
or dry goods for one half the amount of work  
contracted for.

R. G. LANPHIER.

September 19.

## NOTICE

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax  
street, near Duke street, lately occupied by  
Mr. James H. Hoe: Apply to Mr. John  
Tucker.—As some person has reported that the  
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-  
tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the  
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the  
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,  
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-  
port.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received  
the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of A-  
lexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by  
Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of Febr-  
uary 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.)

law

Senate of the United States.

Thursday, February 13.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Debate on the second resolution reported by a select committee, as given in our last.

(Continued.)

Dr. Mitchell, said he hoped the resolution would be adopted in its full extent. On this subject he differed wholly from the honorable gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. I. Smith.) As the proposition recommended to the Senate by the select committee was now before them in its most broad and extensive sense, he should apply his remarks to the principle, rather than to the form of the resolution under debate.

Toward the end of 1803, more than half the articles of the treaty between our government and that of Great Britain had ceased. Since that event commercial intercourse had been carried on by the two nations, under their respective laws, without any convention or compact between them. Inconveniences had been experienced in various ways from that time to the present. An attempt indeed had been made two years ago to remove a considerable part of them by a repeal of the countervailing duties; but that effort not corresponding with the feelings of the nation had been relinquished.

The war which was rekindled in Europe soon after the expiration of the temporary articles of the treaty had embarrassed the commerce of the great maritime powers, and thrown into the hands of neutrals an extraordinary proportion of the colonial and carrying trade. The citizens of the United States, among others, had profited by the opportunity, and engaged extensively in this commerce. But it had been the policy of G. Britain, the strongest maritime nation among the belligerents, to interrupt this intercourse of neutrals, with the colonies of her colonies, as if they had been her own colonies. A series of outrageous proceedings had been the result; such as had excited the most lively indignation against them from Maine to Georgia, and roused the nation with one voice to resist and repel them.

Dr. M. said he would enumerate a few of these injurious principles and acts. The great and fundamental regulation, which served as a ground work for a principal part of the rest, was, that commerce allowed to neutrals by belligerents, during and on account of the war, ought to be prohibited. The assumption of such a rule, in contradiction of all the practices, acknowledgments and treaties among civilized nations, was a dangerous innovation upon their public law. It was however followed by another declaration of theirs, equally unfounded in truth and reason, and this was that as the adherence to the principle was rightfully in them, they might relax from the observance of it when they please; and that such relaxations were always acts of favor and grace to neutrals.

Another of the extravagant consequences of this doctrine was, that a belligerent might enquire into the intention of the neutral, as to colonial produce exported from his own country under drawback, and if he would not prove to the satisfaction of the prize court, that such produce was originally imported into the neutral country under drawback, for consumption there, without the design of sending it abroad once more, the ship and cargo should be condemned: thus declaring that two distinct commercial operations, were one and the same continued voyage.

So it has been pretended and insisted by them that a vessel which has escaped their vigilance on a voyage from the neutral to the belligerent port, and has begun her return voyage loaded with the productions (not contraband) of the latter country in exchange for the cargo carried thither, may be captured and condemned under an allegation that such outward cargo was the produce of an enemy's colony. By this means, the certificate of origin as to French produce, was made the evidence on which the condemnation was grounded in a British court.

The catalogue of grievances, he said, was long and odious: but he would mention the oppressive manner in which the British exercised the right of search, the unjustifiable impressment of seamen wherever they pleased to take them, and their arbitrary proceedings relative to blockaded ports, as tending to wound the feelings of individuals, to excite national irritation, and to revive those sentiments of animosity

and hatred which had been dying away ever since the revolutionary war: and but for these renewed acts of hostility would have risen no more.

With all these difficulties in view, stated and reiterated from all the commercial cities of the nation, the proposition now under consideration, had been reported. It was in the nature of an admonition to the president, to make a further effort to accommodate these differences in a just and amicable way. The resolve which passed the senate unanimously yesterday, comprehended a total denial of the interpolated maxims, and the conduct which they authorised. The resolution now before the senate was a corollary from the other. It sprang from the former as a natural inference. The two were so intimately connected, that he considered the adoption of the former as a favorable prelude to the reception of this. And having declared that unprovoked aggressions had been made upon the persons and properties of our citizens, there was an evident propriety in endeavoring to negotiate on the subject, and settle the differences by fair discussion.

But an objection had been made, that the senate was about to proffer advice to the President of the United States. The resolution certainly was written for that purpose, and in this there was the strictest propriety. For by the constitution, this body is the council of that high executive officer. In questions touching our foreign relations, the senators are declared by the supreme law of the land to be the President's counsellors. In urgent and arduous cases it was not only allowable for them to exercise this right, but it was their duty to do so. By such a measure, there was no reflection on the chief magistrate; for it was well known he had vigilantly and correctly done his duty. He had left nothing untried that was in his power. Now, however, when another effort was to be made, he believed the President, though firm in the performance of the important trusts reposed in him, would be comforted and strengthened by the approving voice of his constitutional advisers. With this resolution in his hand, he would speak to a foreign nation in a bolder tone, and employ the energetic language of his united fellow citizens.

Dr. M. did not think with the gentleman who preceded him, that the adoption of the proposition would be productive of discord; but on the contrary would have a happy tendency to promote harmony, by a candid and patriotic communication of sentiments between these two important organs of government.

Of the three resolutions reported by the select committee, the second, which was the one under consideration, was solely of an executive nature. The two others, to wit: the first which had passed without a dissenting voice, and the third which remained to be acted upon, were of a legislative complexion. Together they construed a series of measures adapted to the present exigencies of the nation. The first declared the wrongs done us; the second proposed to settle the dispute to which these wrongs gave rise, by equitable arrangement or treaty; and the third proposed, in case no settlement could be obtained upon just and honorable terms, to diminish our intercourse with a nation whose administration was so unjust and inflexible. There was another step which might have been the subject of a fourth resolution, and that was war. For his part, he believed the acts of the cruisers and courts of his Britannic majesty were directly and openly hostile; and it was only necessary for us to consider them so, to make ourselves a party in the strife among the nations. Although the provocation was sufficient to justify us in a declaration of war, Dr. M. said he would at present prefer a different policy. He would in the first place make overture of civility; and if that did not succeed, our connection could be discontinued. If after that, it should be necessary to put ourselves in hostile array, he knew there was courage enough in the nation to make an enemy, now as heretofore, tremble on approaching our shores.

Viewing the subject in this manner, and considering the proposition as one of a contention of measures on a subject of great national importance and uncommon public solicitude, he was earnest in his hope that it would be carried, like the preceding one, not by a mere majority but by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Bayard—Mr. President—If there be any objection to the resolution now before us, it is that it shelters the executive government from that responsibility as to its measures which properly ought to attach to it.

The duty prescribed by the resolution is of an executive nature, and the president is charged with the care of

those interests for which the resolution provides. By prescribing a course of conduct to the executive, we release that branch of the government from responsibility as to the event and take it upon ourselves. But sir though I feel this objection, yet at the present moment it is outweighed by other considerations. The state of our public affairs is critical, and at such a time I think it becomes every branch and member of the government to co-operate with cordiality and zeal in support of each other, and strive to do more rather than less than their respective duty.

The design of this resolution sir, presents itself to my mind in a very different point of view from that in which it appears to the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Smith.) That member is opposed to it because he thinks it gives just cause of offence to the president. That we prescribe to the president a duty which he ought certainly to perform without our injunction, and of consequence we betray doubts that he will do what belongs to his office without our interference. For my part sir I do not consider the resolution as intended in any degree for the president, but as designed for the British government. I suppose without the resolution the president would pursue the course it marks out. But we intend to manifest by it that it is not simply the opinion of the president, that pacific redress should be granted for the wrongs we have suffered; but that it is the concurrent sense of this branch of the government that redress should be insisted on. I do not mean that we should be considered as offering an empty menace to the British cabinet, but a demonstration of the union of different branches of our government in demanding satisfaction for the wrongs done us. Foreign governments calculate much on our divisions, our union will disappoint those calculations.

It has been objected to by the gentleman from Vermont, that it is improper to pass the resolution, because it is not the ground of any legislative proceeding. The gentleman is too late in making this objection. He has voted for the first resolution which less than the present is the basis of a legislative act. At present it is designed only as the declaration of our opinion as to the conduct of a foreign nation. But I am not disposed to admit that these resolutions may not become the ground of a legislative act. It belongs to Congress to declare war, and when I give my assent to these resolutions, I consider myself as pledged to vote for war; if indeed it is not granted to us. In adopting the first resolution, we have gone too far to recede. We have declared that unprovoked aggressions have been committed on the property of our citizens; that our neutral rights have been violated and our national independence trampled upon. This unanimous declaration is recorded in your journals; and can we hesitate whether we will bear the wrongs and affronts put upon us, or hazard the peril of a war? Can we, sir, after the decision which we have made sit quietly down and console ourselves with the weak virtue of suffering with forbearance? For what purpose have gentlemen agreed to the first resolution? To shew the world we knew the extent of our injuries, yet from indulgence or dread we meant they should pass unredressed and unavenged.

I hope, sir, it will not be thought that I wish for war or would, without adequate cause, plunge the nation into it. I am contending only that we must learn to inflict upon our national rights, or by and by none will belong to us. We must learn to defend our honor as a people, or soon we shall be without national character. We are best protected against war when it is known that we are ready to meet it. Let the nations of Europe know that a love of ease, a dread of disaster, or an apprehension of privations, chain you to a state of peace, and will draw your treasury of its last cent, and make you drink the dregs of humiliation.

I hope the government will never go to war without a just and sufficient cause. But when that cause does exist, I hope they will not be apathetic by the dangers or calamities of war. The resolution before us is not, however, a declaration of war. We have stated in the first resolution the wrongs we have suffered, we here state the terrors we expect. I do not consider that the resolution enjoins on the President any particular mode of negotiation, or to demand any specific satisfaction. But it requires something substantial, direct satisfaction or equivalent indemnity, and some assurance of future security.

I am in favor of the resolution because I think it will facilitate the negotiations of the President. When it is seen that we are united in insisting upon our rights, that rather than abandon them we are resolved to encounter any alternative; it must create impression and reflection abroad. The resolutions justify the President in speaking in a manly tone to the British government, in holding a language worthy of a great and free people, and I therefore give them my cordial support.

[To be continued.]

A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 28.

On motion of Mr. Dawson the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The resolutions of a select committee relative to the fortifications of forts and harbors were read.

The first resolution appropriates one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to this purpose.

Mr. Dawson advocated the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Clinton thought the proposed sum insufficient for the purpose contemplated, and particularly as it applied to protecting the harbor of New York. He thought the power of our affairs demanded vigorous and liberal measures.

Mr. Smilie moved a postponement of the further consideration of the report. He was of opinion that if the United States submitted to the insults and injuries heaped upon them, there was no necessity for incurring the proposed expense. But should the government manifest a becoming spirit of resistance, he would be willing to resort to any measures of defence called for by our situation. He, for this reason, thought it expedient, in the first instance, to decide the course of measures intended to be pursued.

Mr. Cook spoke against the motion of postponement; which was likewise opposed.

Mr. Dawson, who expressed great surprise at the course pursued by gentlemen on this subject. Whenever it had been called up it had been followed by a motion to defer it, notwithstanding the critical state of our affairs. He was of opinion that the subject ought immediately to be acted upon, and that the interest and dignity of the nation were not to be protected by mere declamation.

The question of postponement was then taken and lost.

Mr. Cook moved to insert 300,000 dollars in the sum of 150,000 dollars.

Mr. Early moved to strike out 150,000 dollars.

Mr. Bidwell opposed this last motion. He was willing to make this limited appropriation, as the present object was the repair of existing fortifications. Did the question turn upon making new fortifications, it would require a very different consideration.

The motion to strike out 150,000 dollars was lost.

Mr. Macon then spoke against the resolution. He believed that it went to introduce a system of defence which the nation could not bear. He said the report embraced three modes of defence; by ships of the line, by gun boats, and by land batteries. To the seventy fours he was decidedly opposed; with regard to gun boats he cared very little about them; and he was opposed to the proposed appropriation for fortifications on land.

Mr. Dawson advocated the resolution.

Mr. Cook spoke in favor of the resolution; and made a speech of considerable length, in favor of appropriating a larger sum than that contained in the resolution, and in favor of energetic measures and a naval establishment.

Mr. Early opposed the resolution.

Mr. Dawson replied.

Mr. Varnum spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Clinton moved that the committee should rise, to allow further time for examining the subject.

Mr. Elmer opposed, and Mr. Macon supported this motion, which was carried.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that he would again call up the subject on Thursday next.

The resolution, reported by a select committee, to prohibit the importation of slaves into the territories of the United States was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

Senate United States.

February 26, 1806.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed on the subject, submitted to the consideration of the senate, a report on those parts of the memorials from the merchants of the city of New York, and the chamber of commerce in New-Haven, which relates to providing a further naval armament for the public defence.

In addition to the strong reasons urged in those two memorials, the committee referred to the president's message of the 2d

December last, informing former authorities, of measures to be taken in the event of war, and subject to the command of the secretary of war, dated the 18th, and 21st, 1805, on that large supplies of men, copper and other valuable articles, will be required to augment the moderate armament; contemplated by the nation; and at the very coast, and at the most frequented harbors; a protection and security of its citizens, by an means of maritime defence. We recommend an adoption of this resolution to make it expedient to make an appropriation of money, for the appropriation of which may remain unexpended in the American fund, to the purpose of ships of the line, under the president of the United States, according to the provisions of the 25th, seventeen hundred and nine.

BOSTON, February 26, 1806.  
COMMUNICATION.  
It is wonderful to observe great Washington thought upon subjects, which one could hardly have been acquainted with, that his boyish mind was destined in savage warfare, and was devoted to his country and its welfare. The following judicious and striking remarks were made in a letter to Peasants, written in 1780.

Every view of our own circumstances, ought to determine us to the most prudent course; but there are considerations of a kind that should have equal weight. The combined fleets of France and England in 1793, were greatly superior to ours; the enemy never having done us any material damage, and the campaign gave a very important advantage to our allies. This campaign between the fleets from ev. have been able to collect, formidable; indeed it is far from being equal. We expect will be the case if another campaign? In all prudence would be on the side of France, and then what would be the result? We ought not to deceive ourselves. The maritime resources of France and Spain united. More extensive than that of England; and it is an axiom, that which has the most extensive resources, will always have the most power. Were this argument less cogent, it speaks for itself; her progress of the last year is an argument in itself.

It is true, France, in a month, may send a fleet in a very short space of time, and may mislead us in the judgment of her naval abilities. But if the comparison with those of Great Britain and Spain added, she has lost ground in so short a time, as scarcely a superiority. We should consider what was done by France, and the unnatural effort of the government, which, for want of sufficient facts, cannot continue to operate prudently.

In modern wars, the chief determining power of the enemy will be found in the resources of the nation, and of course, poor, the nation and their riches afford a future system of public credit is sufficient to sustain the exertions of any other nation. Speculators long time foretelling its downfall, and last out the war.

France is in a different position from the present situation of the resources; by a large amount of additional loans, he has avoided the war. But I am obliged to have re-

Dawson the house committee of the union, select committee of forts and appropriates one hundred dollars to this purpose, adopted the adoption of the proposed sum, and so contemplated, applied to protecting the country. He thought the demanded vigorous

a postponement of the report, if the United States and injuries heaped no necessity for expense. But should a becoming spirit be willing to receive of defence called for this reason, the instance, to decide, intended to be pur-

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ed this last motion. The object was the fortifications. Did the taking new fortifications a very different con- e out 150,000 dollars spoke against the resolution that it went to introduce which the nation said the report em- of defence; by ships ats, and by land bat- tery fours he was de- regard to gun boats about them; and he opposed appropriation and.

ated the resolution in favor of the resolution, each of considerable appropriated a larger sum in the resolution, genetic measures and a

the resolution.

in favor of it. said that the committee further time for ex- ed, and Mr. Macoson, which was carried, notice that he would object on Thursday.

shorted by a select committee, the importation of slaves the United States was committee appointed to United States.

26. 1806.

the committee appointed to the committee, a report on those of New York, and to providing a further or the public defence. strong reasons urged the committee re- s message of the 3d

December last, informing congress that a considerable provision had been made for the construction of ships of war, that these were and subject to the will of the secretary; and two communications from the 16th, and 21st, 1805, giving information that large supplies of timber, copper and other valuable materials for that object had been already bought and so.

Calculating the moderate appropriation which will be required to augment to a respectable degree the naval force of the nation; contemplating the insults and provocation, committed by foreigners on our coast, and at the very mouths of the most frequented harbors; and estimating the protection and security to the property of the nation, and to the persons and property of its citizens, by an enlargement of the means of maritime defence, the committee recommend an adoption of the following resolution to wit:

That it is expedient to make provision for the appropriation of any balance which may remain unexpended of the Mediterranean fund, to the purpose of building ships of the line, under the direction of the president of the United States, a- ready to the provisions of the act of February 25th, seventeen hundred and nine.

BOSTON, February 20.

#### COMMUNICATION.

It is wonderful to observe how justly the great Washington thought and wrote; even upon subjects, which one would think he could hardly have been acquainted with; considering, that his boyish days were passed in savage warfare, and his riper years devoted to his country in the field. The following judicious, temperate and striking remarks were made by that illustrious character in a letter to president Reed, of Pennsylvania, written in the year 1780.

"Every view of our own circumstances ought to determine us to the most vigorous efforts; but there are considerations of another kind that should have equal weight. The combined fleets of France and Spain last year were greatly superior to those of the enemy; the enemy nevertheless sustained no material damage, and at the close of the campaign gave a very important blow to our allies. This campaign, the difference between the fleets from every account have been able to collect, will be incon siderable; indeed it is far from clear, that there will be an equality.—What are we to expect will be the case if there should be another campaign? In all probability the advantage would be on the side of the English, and then what would become of America? We ought not to deceive ourselves. The maritime resources of Great Britain are more substantial and real than those of France and Spain united. Her commerce is more extensive than that of both her rivals; and it is an axiom, that the nation which has the most extensive commerce will always have the most powerful marine. Were this argument less convincing, the fact speaks for itself; her progress in the course of the last year is an incontestable proof.

"It is true, France, in a manner created a fleet in a very short space; and this may mislead us in the judgment we form of her naval abilities. But if they bore any comparison with those of Great Britain, how comes it to pass, that with all the force of Spain added, she has lost so much ground in so short a time, as now to have scarcely a superiority. We should consider what was done by France, as a violent and unnatural effort of the government; which, for want of sufficient foundation, cannot continue to operate proportional effects.

"In modern wars, the longest purse must chiefly determine the event. I fear that of the enemy will be found to be so.—Though the government is deeply in debt, and of course, poor, the nation is rich, and their riches afford a fund which will not be easily exhausted. Besides, their system of public credit is such, that it is capable of greater exertions than that of any other nation. Speculators have been a long time foretelling its downfall; but we see no symptoms of the catastrophe being very near. I am persuaded it will at least last out the war.

"France is in a different position. The abilities of the present financier have done wonders; by a wise administration of the resources, aided by advantageous loans, he has avoided the necessity of additional taxes. But I am well informed, if the war continues another campaign, he will be obliged to have recourse to the

taxes usual in time of war, which are very heavy, and which the people of France are not in a condition to endure for any length of time. When this necessity commences, France makes war on ruinous terms, and England from her individual wealth, will find much greater facility in supplying her exigencies.

"Spain derives great wealth from her mines, but not so great as is generally imagined. Of late years the profit to government is essentially diminished. Commerce and industry are the best mines of a nation, both which are wanted by her. I am told the treasury is far from being so well filled as we have flattered ourselves. She is also much divided on the propriety of the war. There is a strong party against it. The temper of the nation is too sluggish to admit of great exertion; and the courts of the two kingdoms are closely linked together, there never has been in any of their wars a perfect harmony of measures; nor has it been the case in this, which has been no small detriment to the common cause."

NEW YORK, February 27.

St. Domingo, Blockaded!—Capt. Mathews of the sloop Hannah Battie, who arrived this morning, in 24 days from Curacao, informs us, that 12 days since, off the city of St. Domingo, he fell in with a squadron of British men of war blockading the French fleet in that harbor. It being night, and blowing a heavy gale, Capt. M. could not ascertain the precise number of ships; he counted nine one of which appeared to be dismasted. Captain M. was spoken by one of the British ships.

February 28.

Considering the fine Southerly wind for the last two weeks, it is astonishing that there has been no arrivals in America from European ports. Last night we anticipated the Boston Gazette of Monday, and to our surprise there has not yet been an arrival at that port, though some of their fastest ships are expected. The following article is the only new article in the Gazette.

Nantucket, Feb. 10.—Arrived on the 4th inst. the sloop Rover, Gardner, from Malaga, Lat. Dec. 6, sloop Anna Margaret, Wachman, for New York in ten days; brig Mary, of do, just arrived from Gibraltar, having been acquitted by paying costs; U. S. frigate Essex Campbell from Cadiz, having parted her two best cables in a gale, in Gibraltar Bay a short time before; U. S. brig Vixen, under repairs. Spoke in lat. 36 long. 24, off the Western Islands, the brig Edward and Charles, Pettigill, of Bath, 29 days from Norfolk for Teneriffe.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) Jan. 30.

In the afternoon of Tuesday last, a quarrel took place between two Indians, who have been for some days in this place, one a Chickasaw, the other a Choctaw, which terminated in the Choctaw stabbing the other in several places with a knife. He immediately ran off, but returned again yesterday; when the quarrel was made up, and the whole attributed to whisky. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Fishback, in the usual method, in the presence of the father of the wounded man, who shewed great impatience until it was completed: when he immediately took off the dressing, and sucking out the blood with his mouth, plastered them up with mud. It is yet doubtful whether or not he will recover.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

SAC JARBOUR, Feb. 24,

The schooner Antelope, Battie, from Richmond, Virginia, bound to Boston, went on shore at East Hampton, in the night of the 14th instant in a violent gale at E. S. E. She struck upon the bar and beat over it; the sea making a breach over her continually. The people went up the strands for safety, and at nine in the morning the people were drawn on shore by ropes, with the assistance of the inhabitants. The cargo consisting of 580 lbs. flour and 60 lbs. tobacco, is mostly saved, together with the sails, rigging, &c.

"In modern wars, the longest purse must chiefly determine the event. I fear that of the enemy will be found to be so.—Though the government is deeply in debt, and of course, poor, the nation is rich, and their riches afford a fund which will not be easily exhausted. Besides, their system of public credit is such, that it is capable of greater exertions than that of any other nation. Speculators have been a long time foretelling its downfall; but we see no symptoms of the catastrophe being very near. I am persuaded it will at least last out the war.

"France is in a different position. The abilities of the present financier have done wonders; by a wise administration of the resources, aided by advantageous loans, he has avoided the necessity of additional taxes. But I am well informed, if the war continues another campaign, he will be obliged to have recourse to the

(Troy Gazette.)

#### GENERAL MIRANDA

Was born in Mexico; his colleague, Du mortier, commits an error when he terms him a Peruvian. Notwithstanding the jealousy which the Spaniards were accustomed to treat the native Americans, this gentleman found means to obtain a colonel's commission, and was employed by the government of Guatemala in several confidential situations. He is thought very easily in life to have entertained the generous resolution of emancipating his countrymen from hidram; and to this is attributed his precipitate retreat from New Spain.

Since that time, he has been almost literally a WANDERER. In the course of his travels, he has visited every part of Europe, and resided more than once in England. Being possessed of taste, learning and a classical style, he was enabled to collect and narrate a variety of anecdotes, and observations relative to the manners, policy, laws, learning, and above all, the military establishments, of every nation.

No sooner had the French revolution taken place & a foreign war became inevitable, then he repaired to Paris from St. Petersburg, where he was in great favor with the empress, who endeavored, but in vain, to attach him to her person and service. By means of Périon, he obtained the rank of major general, and very ably and effectually seconded the efforts of Dumourier at Bel- gian. Being an excellent engineer, he displayed great military science in the art of attack; in short, he soon became respected in the army, and popular in the capital.

When the *bers de l'Empereur* penetrated into Holland, he was appointed to the command of the troops destined to attack Maestricht; the attack proved abortive; but, as this evidently proceeded from the negligence of the general at the head of the *coaching* army, his laurels were not blighted by the event.

The conduct of Dumourier, as soon as he began to experience a reverse of fortune, became suspicious; and his frequent conferences with the Austrian general, which ended at length in his entire detection, rendered all the patriots in the army jealous of him. Miranda instantly communicated his fears to his friend Périon, at that time a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and orders were soon after issued to arrest the commander in chief. This circumstance saved the life of Miranda; for Dumourier had attributed the loss of the battle of Nivelles to him and still blames him in his history. To this the other has made a reply equally able and animated.

No sooner had the party of the *Gironde* been overwhelmed by the energies of the *Mountain*, than Miranda was imprisoned. He was liberated at the general *goal delivery* on the execution of Robespierre; took an active part against the *sections* of Paris, during the last insurrection, and was once more put under arrest by order of the directory.

Since that period he has been enjoined to quit France, under pretence of being a *foreigner*. This ungrateful return for his services was perhaps suggested at the instance of the court of Madrid, which has long viewed him with a jealous eye. If so, it was baffled in the first instance; for Miranda refused to obey the order; and, claiming the rights of French citizenship appealed to the legislature, in consequence of which, the executive was obliged to desist for a time. Its power, rather than its justice, however, prevailed at length, and he was driven into exile.

General Miranda at present resides in this country; but, like the other emigrants, (Pichegru, De Puisaye, and a few more excepted), he receives no countenance from government, being tolerated rather than cherished.

\*Miranda was introduced at Cherson, to the late empress, by prince Potemkin, who presented him at the same time to the emperor Joseph, and he was most graciously received by both.

The court of Spain afterwards claimed him as a subject, but he was protected by Catharine, who refused to deliver him up.

Her Imperial majesty, indeed, always treated him with great respect, and offered to confer many favours on him; however, at the commencement of the French revolution, he left St. Petersburg, with a decided intention to serve in the French armies, a circumstance that gave great offence to the haughty sovereign whom he had abandoned.

He was fortunate enough to be acquitted after a trial of five days, before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris.

#### From the BALANCE.

#### THE PLOUGHMAN.

The time has been, Mr. Editor, when the least reflection cast on the American name, would make my old blood boil with indignation. I despised no man on account of his country; but I possessed national pride enough to believe that the Americans were the most patriotic and magnanimous people in the world. A whig in the revolution (not a chimney corner whig, Mr. Editor, for I carried my musket thro' the whole of it) I thought I belonged to a nation whose spirit was untameable, and whose strength was invincible. Do you believe, Sir, that the nature and disposition of a whole people can materially change in the course of a few years? I presume not. How, then, will you account for the astonishing alteration which is apparent in the national tone? To what cause will you ascribe the present imbecility of America?

I can anticipate your answer. You will tell me, that the American people know and feel their wrongs now, as they formerly did; and that they are as ready to resent them; but that the government wants spirit—that the executive is tame and pusillanimous, and possesses not ability sufficient to direct the energies of the people.

Taught by experience to view with distrust the assertions and conjectures of zealous partisans, I have endeavoured to find some other reasons for the present unpleasant situation of our affairs; and I am almost induced to believe that party spirit has so far wrought a change in the character of our nation, that patriotism is very nearly root out of it. I do believe, that to put our country in a proper state of defence, and to tax the people accordingly, would be a certain way for our present rulers to forfeit their places. I do not approve of giving all the world for popularity. I think a magistrate ought to be right, even at the hazard of offending the majesty of the people. But, the difficulty is, the magistrate is as destitute of patriotism as the people; and would sooner see his country ruined, than see himself deprived of the honors and emoluments of office.

A system was formerly commenced in the United States, which saved some what of energy. It raised our taxes; and, consequently, reduced its authors to the station of private citizens. A contrary scheme (having a tame and servile spirit for its basis) has since been adopted. Its projectors have had repeated proofs of the love and admiration of the people. With these facts staring us in the face, Mr. Editor, let us not too censoriously treat our present administration.

You may answer, and, I confess, with some plausibility, that, on the present situation of our affairs, the nation's will has been expressed, in memorials, in petitions, in toasts, in orations, in songs, in our public prints, and even in the congress of the union. Give me leave to tell you, sir, that this is all paper and word of mouth patriotism, which, in times of difficulty, is not worth a single farthing.

Our country cannot be defended without money.—Of men we have enough. But their exertions would be useless, without fortifications and ships. These would cost an immense sum. Could an adequate sum be raised without embroiling the country? Refer the question to any class of people whatever, and the answer will cover you with shame and confusion.

Amongst the merchants of our sea ports there is indeed a spirit manifested which augurs well: But on putting this spirit to the test, by an address to the pocket, I must say I very much fear it would undergo a very sensible depression. Would our merchants, interested as they are, consent to yield up the one half of their whole property, to defend the other half? Perhaps they might. I am less acquainted with them than any other class of people. But of the people in the country and inland towns I can speak with confidence. Our farmers and those who subsist on the profits arising from the sale of their produce, and even men who have amassed handsome fortunes by commercial pursuits, sooner than expend one tenth part of their property for the protection of their rights, would consent to the shutting of our ports, and the total suspension of our trade and commerce, by which all would be impoverished and many totally ruined.

#### A PLOUGHMAN,

At his Fire-side.

#### JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklerburg

White and brown German Rolls

White and brown Platillas

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen

4-4 Shirting Cotton

Apron and Shirting Checks

Chintzes and Calicos

Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths

Superfine Cloths and Cassimere

Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads

Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4

Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4

Plain Leno, do, do.

Tambored Leno, do, do.

Leno Veils, do, do.

Leno Shades and Drapery do.

Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts

Silk and Cotton Hose

Ladies Habit Gloves

Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawn

Gurpys, Coffacs, and Baftas

Wreath Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4.

eo

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

## NOTICE.

A Number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, have been liberal in contributing to the funds for publishing the Scriptures in the Languages spoken in the East Indies, of which an account is given in this paper of the 19th February, any who may wish to aid this pious attempt, and have not yet done it, which promises so much success, may for a few days have it in their power by sending what God may put it in their hearts to bestow, to the store of John and Thomas Vowell, with whom the subscription paper is left.

March 1.

## Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,  
The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq., called PARADISE, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances, the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aisquith, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,  
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,

Trustees.  
Balt. Feb. 14. cotisM.d.17M

## A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potowmack river. There are two segments and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sown last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the latest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. cotis

## LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwich, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolinas. The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store. There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I sowed fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. saw 6t

## For Sale, Rent or Lease, The following Valuable Property.

A LOT of ground on King street, on which is a two story brick house 24 feet front by 32 feet, with a good cellar paved with bricks with a well in it—also a brick necessary well. Likewise a framed house, convenient for a small family, on a 10 feet alley back of the brick house—A vacant lot on Patrick street, opposite Davy Davy's, and binding on an alley—A vacant lot on Cameron street, 26 feet 6 inches in front, and 168 feet deep to an alley.

ALSO,

Five and 1/8 acres of LAND, on the Leesburg road, about two miles from Alexandria. For terms and further particulars, please to apply to the subscriber living on the first mentioned premises, near Davy Davy's.

John W. Turner.

Alexandria, Feb. 24. 22w 3t

## FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Denale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. law

## WANTED TO PURCHASE, A quantity of CORN AND RYE.

Apply to

WASHINGTON PIERCE,  
At Colonel RAMSAY's Counting Room.

February 1.

## FOR SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grain, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well paled and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience fit for a genteel family.

ALSO.

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 2awf

## For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. George Clementson; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houses on this property, two of which are commodious and well finished.

This property will be sold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsements. The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next.

On the same day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the intersection of King and Fayette streets.—The situation of this property is deemed superior to any other on King street, as it faces the diagonal street and adjoins a pump of the best water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17. 2wof

## Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mid-die ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lily and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a Freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cawin, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, Jan. 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

## STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was taken out of my Bible, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

## A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next spring, about 14 and a half hands high, rough shot before, a filly on the end of her nose rubbed with the wagon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expences if taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

## VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Ist received direct from the Patentees, and

## FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

## DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

## PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine, ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Enteritis, Jaundie, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Convulsions, Febrile complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills. The great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Bilious and Yellow fever, Jaundie, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Convulsions, Febrile complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

## Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colic and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, chizzines, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhoeas, dropsey, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

## Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the seury in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from seborrhic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in paper boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

## Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

## Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

## Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

## Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

## Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles,

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

## He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

For a generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 13th of this month, [March] on the farm of Captain Pollard, jun.

Six valuable Slaves, viz. Three men, two women, and one girl; a very valuable blooded stud horse, four other horses, a flock of cattle, sheep and hogs, a wagon and gears, with tools and plantation utensils, and a parcel or corn and fodder.

Also, the tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing four hundred and forty eight and a half acres, wherein are erected good and convenient buildings, a great proportion of which land is cleared and fenced. The above property taken and given up to satisfy judgements obtained by James Waugh, therefrom, as well as his executors in possession of

R. RATCLIFFE, Coroner E. C.

Charles County Court,

Aug 28 Term, 1826.

I appearing to the Court, upon the petition of William M. Maynader, for a commission of partition under the act entitled, "An act to direct executors," that Charles Alexander and wife, Robert Brown, Cecilia Gustavus Brown, Louisa —, Richard Brown, Senora Brown, Martha Lannea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catherine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown and William Brown, persons residents of the state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of the land therein mentioned; and the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said petition having made their return thereof as the law directs:

It is therefore ordered, That the said persons appear, by themselves or their attorney, in Charles county court, at Charles Town, on the third MONDAY in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why the return aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be confirmed, and that the said William M. Maynader give notice of this order by causing the same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alexandria, twice a week for the space of three weeks before the said third Monday in March next.

Test,

JOHN BARNES, Clerk,

February 20. 2aw3w

## A TAN-YARD at Occoquan.

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th of March next,

An undivided half interest in a valuable TAN-YARD and STOCK, the whole of which is supposed to be about five hundred Hides, nearly tanned—also a considerable parcel of finished Sile Leather, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, and Boot Legs. The yard contains fifteen vats, six handers, two limes, two bates, and a pool; a beam house, bark mill, a shop 16 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a dry cellar; a good set of shop and yard tools, and is supplied with a constant stream of water commanded at pleasure.

There will also be Sold,

The other half of the yard & stock, together with a large two story dwelling house in an unfinished state, with a cellar and kitchen underneath, provided such an addition would be more convenient to purchasers. This yard is situated in an excellent neighborhood for getting bark and hides, and being near the limits of the town of Occoquan, and immediately on the main stage road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, and on the road from Alexandria and this place to Fauquier court house, Haymarket and the upper country, is an excellent place for the sale of leather. The above property is sold in consequence of the death of Robert Lindsay, one of the former proprietors. It is in a suitable situation, and the terms of sale will be made accommodating to purchasers.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the individual property of Robert Lindsay.

All persons having claims against the firm of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

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